

able  
fighters  
that their tr  
unit might be  
accordance with  
were duly filed for  
drill shed, to cost \$5  
initial step toward the bui  
plete armory for this rea

Another provision for the  
health of the people of Har  
upon the Board by Alderman  
was the revival of the plans for a  
house in that section which the Board  
voted upon his motion. Two hundred  
thous and dollars was appropriated for  
this purpose which will contribute so  
much to the wellbeing of the residents  
of the district.

In the interest of law and order and  
for the curbing of crime Dr. Roberts  
presented a resolution in which the  
Board of Aldermen called upon the  
State Legislature to amend the penal  
code so as to make acts of robbery  
committed with a gun punishable with  
life imprisonment and to amend the  
law dealing with the parole of crim-  
inals so as to make men who use fire-  
arms in the perpetration of crimes in-  
eligible to parole.

The representations made by Dr.  
Roberts to the school authorities re-  
sulted in the recommendation that half  
of the new school building, to be erect-  
ed on West 139th street, be used for  
the lower grades, for which extra space  
is so sorely needed.

All of these acts on the part of the  
present member of the Board testify  
to his alert interest and energetic ac-  
tion in furthering the vital interests of  
the people at large, and especially those  
whom he particularly represents. The  
matters of health and sanitation, protec-  
tion to life and property, instruction  
for the children, are matters es-  
sential to the good of the community.

When a local legislator does his ut-  
most to further these ends, and at the  
same time preserves the dignity of his  
office by a discreet and well balanced  
course of procedure, it is up to the  
people whom he represents to retain  
him in the harness as long as he will  
continue to serve their interests.

The fine record made by Dr. Robert  
and his faithful service rendered to the  
whole community is the best and most

effective answer to the vicious conten-  
tion raised by his Democratic opponent,  
Martin J. Healey, in his endeavor to  
raise a color question, by saying that  
"A Negro should not be in the Alder-  
manic Board." It also disposes the  
frivolous charges made by a few  
colored malcontents that Dr. Roberts  
has done nothing for "elective represen-  
tation." Dr. Roberts' whole record is  
the strongest argument that can be  
made for such representation.

The people of the Nineteenth As-  
sembly district will do well to give  
their solid support to Alderman  
Roberts for re-election.

#### "GENERAL APATHY" THE FOE.

The greatest foe that the Repub-  
lican-Coalition campaigners have to  
combat in the present municipal cam-  
paign is "General Apathy." There is  
no good reason why the present city  
administration should be continued in  
office, as its general record is one of  
discord and lack of harmony in its  
individual elements and incapacity and  
neglect in its management of the city  
affairs. Every reason exists to bring  
about a change of management, and if  
the voters can be roused to do their  
part at the polls, such a change will  
be made.

The registration figures as a whole  
are favorable to the cause of good  
government, as they show a large num-  
ber of voters who have qualified to cast  
their votes at the polls. The number  
of women voters registered constitutes  
a large proportion of the total and in-  
troduces a new element in the municipal  
campaign. These women, many of  
whom are mothers, will be interested



# Racial Cooperation - 1920

Louisiana

## Inter-racial Movements

NEW ORLEANS I.A. ITEM

APRIL 22, 1920

### White and Negro Races

#### Joining for Uplift in

#### South, Experts Assert

A discussion of the Negro and the Local Community held by speakers of both races at a meeting of social workers at Temple Sinai Wednesday afternoon brought out the fact that a spirit of co-operation for the betterment of the negro is growing between the two races.

The fact that community centers established during the war for negroes have been carried on by the communities in three-fourths of the cases was brought out by T. S. Settle, of the War Camp Community Service. Mr. Settle also called attention to the need for more parks and playgrounds for the negroes in New Orleans. He recommended the creation of two committees in each community, one composed of white members, the other made up of negroes, to co-operate in handling the race problem.

The first steps of the negroes towards co-operating for large business and other enterprises have been taken since the war, according to J. B. T. Williams of Tuskegee institute. He cited an instance of an Alabama town where the negroes of three different denominations had co-operated in building one large church, an undertaking unheard of before the war.

### CO-OPERATIVE SPIRIT

### SHOWN WITH NEGRO

NEW ORLEANS I.A. PICAYUNE

APRIL 22, 1920

### Speakers of Both Races Take

#### Part in Program at

#### Conference.

The growing spirit of co-operation between whites and negroes for the betterment of the latter race was dwelt upon at the meeting of the social conference devoted to a discussion of the negro and the local community. At this meeting, held in Temple Sinai Wednesday afternoon, speakers of both races took part in the program. Signs of encouragement in the negro problem were pointed out in many directions, especially in general improvement of educational and recreational conditions.

"One significant fact in regard to recreation for negroes is continuation of three-fourths of the community clubs organized for negroes during the war," said T. S. Settle, district representative, War Camp Community Service New York, the principal speaker of the meeting. "These are being run by various municipalities which have taken them over for the benefit of the negro. However, there are not nearly enough playgrounds for the negro. New Orleans is justly proud of the fact that it has a municipal playground for its black population. But as one-third of its population consists of negroes, one such playground can hardly suffice. The city has eleven playgrounds for whites. According to its proportion of negro citizens, it should have eight playgrounds for whites and four for the negro. Money should be spent pro

ata, the same for both races in community work."

Mr. Settle said that playgrounds ought to be used by the whole family, as this would have a tendency to keep the family group together, and they could also easily be employed as educational aids in many ways, many studies being carried on to advantage here rather than in the schoolroom. Mr. Settle advocated, too, the formation of two local committees in each community, one composed of whites and another made up of negro leaders, to co-operate in solving the race problem.

J. B. T. Williams of Tuskegee Institute said that, for the first time, his race was beginning to organize on a large scale for business and other purposes, having been taught the advantages of getting together, through the war. He cited as an example of such co-ordination the building of a school in Alabama by three negro churches of different denominations, a thing which would not have been possible formerly, as each church would have opposed the other instead of joining in a common movement for the good of the community.



Racial Co-operation - 1920

Inter-racial Movement.

WHITE MEN MEET TO DIS-

CUSS THE NEGRO PROBLEM

Justice in the Courts and School Funds the  
The Leading Topics that are Being  
Talked Over by Committee.

Blueridge, N. C., Aug. 25.—Special  
to The Plain Dealer.—One of the  
most notable gatherings of white  
men that has ever assembled in the  
South, is assembled here for purpose  
of discussing every phase of social  
economic and industrial life of the  
Negro. The chief topics that are be-  
ing discussed is whether the Negro  
gets justice in the courts, and  
whether the South allows enough  
money for the education of Negro  
children. Among those who are here  
are some of the leading educators,  
ministers and laymen of this section,  
and a number of social workers. The  
move is said to be for the purpose of  
getting the facts and to work along  
some line of endeavor that will  
change the present court and edu-  
cational system that is largely re-  
sponsible for Negroes moving to  
other sections. On careful examina-  
tion of the facts it is said that  
money that is paid by Negro people  
for taxes is being used in some  
counties of every state in the South  
to educate white children, while in  
many places Negroes have no schools  
at all. The move that is being made  
to destroy this procedure is said to  
be backed by some of the leading  
white people of the South.

NORTH CAROLINA ORGAN-  
IZES FOR NEGRO WELFARE  
WORK---STATE PROMISES  
AID TO ALL OF IT'S CITIZENS  
---THE LATE DR. GRAHAM  
SAID TO BE RESPONSIBLE

The state university of North  
Carolina has won an enviable leader-  
ship in state-wide service to all  
classes of citizens. The late Dr.  
Graham, president of the university  
until his untimely death, conceived

North Carolina.

SUMMER CONFERENCE ON RACE  
RELATIONS TO BE HELD IN N. C.

*The Times Plain Dealer*  
Professional Men, Laymen and Newspaper  
Men to Take Part Both Races Will  
be Well Represented.

6-26-1920

Blue Ridge, N. C.—Among the con-  
ferences to be held this summer in the  
interest of better racial relations will  
be a series at Robert E. Lee Hall  
under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A.  
They will include a conference of uni-  
versity and college professors, one of  
business and professional men from  
Southern cities; and others of editors  
of denominational papers and secre-  
taries of denominational boards.  
Similar conferences elsewhere are  
planned for colored leaders; but Ne-  
gro leaders will address some of the  
white conferences at Blue Ridge, be-  
ing entertained on the Assembly  
grounds at a cottage built for that  
purpose.

ASHVILLE N. C. CITIZEN  
OCTOBER 18, 1920

The Race Commission

The formation here last week of a race com-  
mission, consisting of committees from each race,  
is one of the most important steps taken in many  
a day for the promotion of understanding between  
white and colored people, and for the advance-  
ment of civic and moral ideas in both races. The  
commission was not organized because of strained  
relations existing between the races, for there is  
here and has been for years an unusually good  
feeling between the people of an old and experi-  
enced race and those of a race that got a late  
start in learning the lessons of civilization. But  
the commission is needed in Asheville as well as  
in all other communities in the United States; and  
it is encouraging for the future of the country that  
such committees are being formed everywhere.

The two committees will meet from time to  
time to discuss matters affecting the welfare of  
whites and colored. Grievances will be considered,  
counsel will be sought, co-operation will be planned  
in the accomplishment of community work. The  
commission should do much good for both races.



## Racial Co-operation - 1920

## Inter-racial Movements.

OKLAHOMA OKLAHOMA OKLAHOMA

NOVEMBER 17, 1920

INTER-RACIAL MEET  
SCHEDULED TUESDAYState Conference to Hear  
National Workers.

The state conference on inter-racial relations, called by Governor Robertson for September 16 but postponed when R. H. King and B. C. Alexander of Atlanta, Georgia, who were to address the conference, were unable to attend, will be held Tuesday, October 23 at the capitol, according to an announcement yesterday. Mr. King and Mr. Alexander are members of the national committee on inter-racial relations and have informed the governor they will be able to appear next Tuesday. County judges throughout the state have appointed five white men and five negroes from each county.

Among the delegates appointed and expected to attend are T. B. Ferguson of Watonga, former territorial governor, and Professor Jerome Dowd, head of the sociology department of Oklahoma University.

OKLAHOMA CITY NEWS

NOVEMBER 23, 1920

## SEEK UNDERSTANDING

## Inter-Racial Conference Starts Tuesday at Capitol

About 200 negroes and 50 whites were in attendance Tuesday at an inter-racial conference in the house of representatives at the capitol, called for the purpose of adjusting race relationship.

Virtually every negro leader in the state attended. J. B. Thoburn, secretary of the State Historical society, presided.

A findings committee, composed of Roscoe Dungee, J. H. Lilley, Pittsburg-co, and D. J. Wallace, Okmulgee, all negroes, along with three white men yet to be named, will try to establish a course to be pursued.



# Racial Co-operation - 1920

Virginia

## Inter-racial Movements.

### THE LYNCHING FEVER AND ITS CURE

*The Voice of the People*

Below we give an account of an inter-racial meeting, the results of which are far-reaching and very effective. In the development of an infant race there must of necessity be many perplexing problems. Time alone will bring about the desired aim. In the meantime, all must join hands in the solution of affairs. Public sentiment must be aroused. Both races must play their part. Every community must get busy. Listen and read and consider by doing likewise in your community:

#### INTER-RACIAL MEET TO CELEBRATE FOURTH

ABINGDON, Va., July 5.—Much interest was manifested in the Fourth of July celebration on the campus of Martha Washington college this afternoon, under the auspices of the local interracial committees. Both races were in attendance in large numbers to witness the exercises. The Hon. David Preston, city clerk, presided, and able addresses were delivered by the Rev. N. D. Sham-bourger, pastor of the Wiley Memorial M. E. church, Chattanooga; Judge A. P. Hutton, Robert E. Clay, of Bristol, and others.

A feature of the exercises was the excellent musical renditions furnished by the business League Glee club, of Bristol, of which Dr. R. B. McArthur is director. In his address J. G. Hutton advocated equal justice toward the Negro as going far toward bringing about an amicable solution of any problem that confronts the country.

"The practice of economy, the encouragement of good citizenship and a saving spirit in improving the community in which one lives will win for him the respect which he deserves," said Judge Hutton. The other speakers urged a greater co-operation of the two races in all matters affecting the interests of our country. The Negro was admonished to be thoughtful in preparing himself to take advantage of the responsibilities of citizenship that were coming to him, and greater recognition in the way of educational facilities and equal justice were asked for. Following the addresses an interracial committee for Washington county, composed of members of both races, was formed as follows: Judge Hutton, chairman; Emory Widner, Fred Devis, Arthur D. Williams, Charles Eliason, Lew Summers, Judge Campbell, Dr. George Grant, R. B. Goode and the Rev. W. W.

Ward. The celebration was arranged under the direction of Arthur D. Williams, Jr.

### SOUTHERN WHITE MEN TALK ABOUT NEW NEGRO

*The New York Age*  
(Special to The New York Age)  
Hampton, Va.—Bishop Theodore D. Bratton, Jackson, Miss., president of the Southern Sociological Congress, is bringing to a close the Race Relations Section of the recent Washington meeting

"Express your desires, your hopes and your principles unreservedly, but patiently and courteously. You can strengthen the hands of white friends, if you express your ideas without any venom. Do not tie the hands of your friends by being intemperate. There never were so many white people who are so interested in you."

Prof. Robert T. Kerlin of the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va., in his address on "The Negro's Reaction to the World War," said: "A new type of colored man has come upon the stage; the Negro who is struggling for manhood rights, for political, economic and social freedom, for all that democracy means to the most favored. This Negro has not yet found in the white race an interpreter. He is too recent, too alarming. We have made no provision in our social system for this new man in the old color."

President Dudley of the Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro, N. C., declared that the way to get rid of the vicious criminal is to do away with lynchings; to exploit through the newspapers of the country the good news concerning colored people; to have respectable, competent Negroes serve on juries before which colored prisoners are being tried; and to close dens of idleness and vice.

Dr. James E. Gregg, principal of Hampton Institute, declared that "good-will between the races should be preached."

Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, declared that American Negroes have not lost faith in all white people. "We want white people everywhere," he said, "to put us down as American citizens. Negroes have

always been loyal to their Nation, their State, and their community." Dr. Moton pointed out clearly that when the Negro fights segregation, he knows that not once in ten times is the promise of equal accommodation fully carried out.

Dr. Emmett J. Scott, secretary-treasurer of Howard University, Washington, D. C., referred to the contribution which had been made by Negro citizens to the field of serious scientific research and achievement.

Monroe N. Work of Tuskegee Institute, editor of the "Negro Year Book," in his address on "The American Negro in Property Owning," declared that "Negroes have not generally acquired property for speculative purposes but in order to establish homes."

NEWPORT NEWS VA PRESS

DECEMBER 15, 1920

#### TO EXTEND INTER-RACIAL WORK INTO THE COUNTY

The interracial committee, composed of white and colored citizens of this city, will organize a like committee in Warwick county. Plans to support such a movement were arrived at Monday night, when the committee held a meeting at the Industrial Y. M. C. A. George Hardy is president of the committee, and W. L. Duncan is secretary.

The committee will hold a big meeting the first Monday in January at the colored Y. M. C. A. to start off 1921, Mr. Hardy stated.



## Racial Co-operation - 1920

### Inter-racial Movements THE ATLANTA CONFERENCE

Last week in Atlanta, one of the most momentous gatherings that has ever been held in the South took place. In fact, nowhere in America has a meeting of such vast importance ever been held. White men and black men assembled in one accord for a principal that has been trampled upon by the majority of the white people of America. This meeting presented a strange apparition, that is, in view of the fact that America boasts of being the home of the brave and the free. Yet representatives of one-tenth of her citizens must assemble and ask her to deal out justice to all alike. In this great concourse of men and women, there were those of the white race who are aware of the fact that America's boast has long since been ridiculed by the civilized world, from the way that the majority of the Anglo-Saxons treats the Negro. Hence, they were there to join with the Negro in asking for a square deal for all. But, strange to say, there are men in our race who are so embittered in mind that they parade around using every method at their command to block the efforts of those who are fighting for our inalienable rights. These Molly Coddles are to be found in very near every city in the South, and Birmingham seems to be the headquarters for their activities. But we thank God that their nefarious acts have not precluded our work. Think of a man or woman in the Negro race who is small that they will lend their time and talent to fight an organization that is trying to help them. If our readers will accept our apology, we will withdraw the above sentence, as this class of men are devoid of talent—they are only possessed with time. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that held its conference in Atlanta last week is an organization that has been organized for the purpose of bringing a better relations between both races, and it is functioning its duty well. Never in the history of the Negro's being has the white people been more anxious to get from the Negro the facts of what is causing his discontentment than they are today. And this organization puts the grievances of the race at the White Man's door. And to the great credit of those in our race who are the leading spirits, we say that they represent the very best in character and in intellect and the Namby Pamby set whose time is spent fighting them would do well to grasp the band wagon by the spokes and ride with pride before the American people rather than play the conductor on the train of ignomy and shame. For, as Shakespeare well said, "Any man who is satisfied with his present attainments cannot amount to much."

And any Negro who is satisfied at the treatment that we as Negroes receive should be carried before a lunacy commission and his brains examined in order to ascertain as to whether he is sane or no. As a man that blocks his own success is either knave or dull of perception.

## Georgia

### INTER-RACIAL CO-OPERATION

Atlanta is giving us the finest sort of example of inter-racial co-operation and a program that speaks for mutual interest, mutual respect and mutual good will. For some months enemies of America, whether native or foreign matters not—fomented two sets of rumors in Atlanta. One, for white consumption, represented the Negroes as about to "rise" for a massacre of whites; the other, served out to Negroes, charged whites with a plan to "clean out" black Atlanta; and a case of nerves to please any anarchist was being gradually worked up. The remedy which neutralized this process might be applied to similar inflammations elsewhere.

The white Ministers' Alliance invited the colored Alliance to a meeting. The joint body adopted a statement denouncing lawlessness, suspicion and false rumors, and promising the churches' aid in ferreting out and silencing agitators. The paper concludes by saying that while no one statement or act can solve race problems "we are confident that by conferences conducted by leaders of both races in the spirit of Jesus Christ, there will be created an atmosphere of mutual confidence and wisdom out of which shall come plans and enterprises for the righting of wrongs and the creation of just opportunities for even the least of our brethren."

This statement was read to and adopted by every Protestant congregation white and black, in Atlanta. Conferences of white and colored leaders followed; and a leading daily recently stated that a state of mind has been created in the community "in which a race riot was impossible."

As a sign and seal of the new order the white churches bought a tract of land in the burned district of Atlanta and presented it to the city council for development as a park for Negroes, the first in this great Southern city. The gift was accepted, and development will be pushed.

The Atlanta Presbytery, while co-operating in the above movement, inaugurated one of its own. A week of prayer for work among Negroes in the city was appointed. Mr. Little, whose work in Louisville for Negroes has won the admiration and respect of people all over the South and Dr. W. E. Shepard, who was with Lapsley when he

went to Africa, went to Atlanta and spoke in the white churches through the week.

On the last day a young white man of the finest class followed in Mr. Little's steps and was ordained to take charge of the presbytery's work for Negroes in Atlanta. About \$5,000 was offered voluntarily for the work during the week.

Those interested in the above movements feel that it has been demonstrated that the churches can lead and control public opinion in racial questions if they will act together.

## SOLUTION OFFERED TO SOCIAL UNREST

Atlanta  
White and Colored  
Churches on Sunday  
Adopt Resolutions  
Commending Efforts of the  
Church Co-operative  
Committee.

Pointing to the Christian religion as the only solution of the racial unrest now existing and commending the steps that have been taken toward preserving the good feeling that obtains between the races in the south, resolutions that had been previously adopted by the white and colored ministers of Atlanta were submitted to 167 white and colored churches of the city Sunday, with not one report of disapproval or failure of adoption. The resolutions which were adopted recently by the Evangelical Ministers' association (white), and the Ministers' Alliance (colored), of Atlanta, set forth the facts that evidences of racial unrest are to be seen, some of which have "already culminated in terrible tragedies." The people are called upon to meet their obligations in the spirit of Jesus Christ.

"Filled With Indignation."  
"When we recall the friendly spirit and cordial relations," says the resolutions, "that have existed between the races for so many years, we view with horror and indignation the continuous rumors of approaching 'race riots,' which creep like poisonous reptiles through the community, endangering the life and liberty of the people."

The resolutions in full are given below:  
"Deeply interested in the welfare of our entire community, irrespective of race or class distinction, and frankly facing the evidences of

racial unrest, which in some places have already culminated in terrible tragedies, we would call the people of our own beloved community to a calm consideration of our situation before extremists are allowed to create a condition where reason is impossible. In no spirit of alarmists, but with the clear vision of earnest men, conscious of the responsibility which a Christian democracy imposes upon self-reasoning and self-governing citizens, let us strive to meet our obligations in the spirit of Jesus Christ.

"When we recall the friendly spirit and cordial relations between the races, which have existed in this community for so many years, we view with horror and indignation the continuous rumors of approaching 'race riots,' which creep like poisonous reptiles through the community, endangering the life and liberty of the people. We here declare that, to the extent of the influence of our Christian churches, there shall be no riots, and those responsible for these false rumors must be hunted out and silenced."

"Must Be Christian."  
"We would here record our profound conviction that democracy, to be thorough-going, must be Christian. Democracy cannot pause at the line of any province, nor be circumscribed by any class. I must include within the circumference of its sympathy nothing less than the Christ consciousness of brotherhood for even the least of mankind. And we believe that before this can be possible, democracy must learn the Christ prayer 'Our Father,' and that the consciousness of brotherhood must be born in the human heart out of the sense of Sonship unto God. But it is also true that spiritual democracy in the churches is essential to true Christianity. If democracy ever pauses at the assertion of individual rights and interests, it will only exchange tyranny for anarchy. If religion stops at individual petition, it can attain no salvation for itself, and can lead only to a Babel of pious tongues. Christianity in its essence is the Son of Man dying upon a cross for all men; and its challenge to men is the call of that cross to sacrificial service in fellow hip with one another."

"We do not believe that there is any one statement which we may make, or any one act which we may perform which will solve all the supremely difficult and delicate problems which face us, but we are confident that by conferences conducted by leaders of both races, coming together in the spirit of Jesus Christ, there will be created an atmosphere of mutual confidence and wisdom, out of which shall come plans and enterprises for the righting of wrongs, and the creation of fair and just opportunities for even the



least of our brethren.  
"Therefore, we heartily commend the church co-operative committees which have been formed by both races for this purpose, and pledge them our support and prayers."

## FOR NEW EPOCH IN RACE RELATIONS

*3-23-20*  
Governor Of Georgia And  
Mayor Of Atlanta To

Address N. A. A.

C. P.

New York, March 22, 1920..

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today announced that its eleventh annual conference would be held in Atlanta, Georgia, from May 30 to June 2, and that Hugh M. Dorsey, Governor of Georgia, and James L. Key, Mayor of Atlanta, would speak at the meetings. Governor Edwin P. Morrow of Kentucky has also been invited to address the conference.

This is the first time that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has held its conference in the South, according to the announcement at the headquarters, 70 Fifth Avenue, Atlanta. Having been selected, it was stated, upon invitation extended by Governor Dorsey, Mayor Key, the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce and the Atlanta churches.

"It is hoped," the statement continues, "that this conference may contribute to more cordial cooperation between white and colored people in all that makes for a better America, to a better understanding among white people of the aspirations of Negro citizens and to clearing the way for elimination of the causes of race friction."

"The fact that the Governor of Georgia and Mayor of Atlanta have signified their willingness to take part in the conference is a good omen for increasing cooperation between white men and colored men in solving race problems."

## DR. DURHAM DISCUSSES INTER-RACIAL JUSTICE

Minister Tells of Atlanta  
Plan to Solve Negro  
Problem.

"Inter-racial Justice" was the subject of an address Tuesday by Rev. Plato Durham at the weekly luncheon of the Kiwanis club. The meeting was well attended. Dr. J. Spole Lyons, pastor of the First Presbyterian church and one of Atlanta's best loved Kiwanians, presided at the request of President George B. Eubanks.

Rev. Mr. Durham told of a gathering of representative southern men held at the Druid Hills Golf club during the closing months of the war to discuss the question, "What Can We Do to Perpetuate and Make Immortal the Spirits of Our Boys in Khaki Who Laid Down Their Precious Lives in the War?" "In the company were men not permitted to carry the flag in Flanders' fields, but men whose sons and brothers went. It was decided that the duty above all others of the southland there could be brought to pass justice even-handed dealings between races, creeds and orders, and to that great task we consecrated our lives and racial fortunes."

**A Great Problem.**  
"Never before in the history of the world has any people been faced with so great a problem as we have undertaken to solve, for never before have two differing races striven to find liberty and justice under one flag."

Rev. Durham scored so-called "reformers" who had only served to fan flames and bring about friction. Scheming politicians with ulterior motives were also rapped for meddling with racial questions, and he declared that "many bleeding elements of the problem have come from the mishandling of the situation by men with political axes to grind."

Rev. Durham explained the "Atlanta plan" as adopted by the gathering of men at Druid Hills, who formed themselves into a council on inter-racial relations.

"Once a month twenty-five leading white men and twenty-five negro leaders gather, and with deep consecration in their hearts do what they can to take the thorns out of the hearts of both white and colored."

"One thing of importance we have learned from these monthly conferences is that the southern negro has not even a desire for social intermingling with the whites."

**Other Cities Adopt Plan.**

"The Atlanta plan has been adopted in cities all over the south, with the result that many race riots have been prevented. When friction was brewing, leaders of both races got together and ascertained the basis of the trouble and prevented intense friction by cooling fever and passion in their hearts."

Clayton Berry, Hugh Carder and W. B. Colby were appointed as the program committee for next week. Robert R. Patillo and Arthur L.

Brooke won \$5 checks as attendance prizes.

Warren Kimsey, field representative for Kiwanis in Georgia, was present for the first time in several months, and led the gathering in songs. He reported on the progress of the organization work in the state. Robert S. Wessells, district governor, announced that a charter will be presented to a new Kiwanis club at Milledgeville on Friday, October 15, and urged as many Atlanta Kiwanians to attend as could.

**Commends the Suggestion  
Of a Race Commission**

*2-29-20*  
Editor Constitution: I have read with approval your thoughtful editorials on the various aspects of the race problem. The more recent one under date of February 26, entitled "For Racial Amity," appealing to me strongly as containing a splendid suggestion for constructive action by our state, viz.: the appointment by the governor of a race commission whose duty it shall be to encourage and make all sane efforts to minimize race friction and antagonism.

This idea strikes me as being both wise and necessary in the present state of economic and social unrest. Such a procedure on the part of the state would enable you to answer the criticism to which you referred in a previous editorial some time ago under the title "What Shall We Say?" when you mentioned the fact of having received a card from a friend in the north calling your attention to some people up there who were using the lynching record of Georgia to defame the fair name of our state.

I wish to commend the suggestion that the governor appoint a state race commission composed of members from both races. As a member of the University Race Commission of the South, representing the University of Georgia, I have seen the good effects of representative people from both races getting together for a frank discussion of their difficulties. I believe it is the only way we shall be able to make any real progress toward greater harmony in race relations. This body has discussed the advisability of state commissions and now that two states (Illinois and Arkansas) have made the move with some evidence of success, I am hoping that Georgia will be the third to take this advanced step.

A state commission would undoubtedly perform a very valuable service to the state of Georgia in diminishing race antagonism and lessen the likelihood of misunderstandings and happenings that serve only to array one race against the other. The important thing to do at present is to provide a forum for hearings and free discussion where truth and fact are respected and where intelligent action will result, rather than action which brings reproach upon the sacred foundations of law and order. Such a commission would form the basis of a system of co-operation between the races and soften the present strained relations, not to speak of the effect of stimulating them to a higher plane of meeting difficulties. Mr. Editor, can't you further urge that the matter be brought to the serious attention of the governor?

C. J. HEATWOLE,  
Chair of Sociology, University  
of Georgia, Athens.  
**FORESTALLING RACE RIOTS IN  
-13-20- GEORGIA.**

*Nashville*  
Atlanta, Ga.—For some months enemies of America—whether native or foreign matters not—fomented two sets of rumors in Atlanta. One, for white consumption, represented the Negroes as about to "rise" for a massacre of whites; the other, served out to Negroes, charged whites with a plan to "clean out" black Atlanta; and a case of nerves to please any anarchist was being gradually worked up. The remedy which neutralized this process might be applied to similar inflammations elsewhere.

The white Ministers' Alliance in one under date of February 26, invited the colored Alliance to a meeting titled "For Racial Amity," appealing to me strongly as containing a splendid suggestion for constructive action by our state, viz.: the appointment by the governor of a race commission whose duty it shall be to encourage and make all sane efforts to minimize race friction and antagonism. The joint body adopted a statement denouncing lawlessness, suspicion and false rumors, and promising the churches' aid in ferreting out and silencing agitators. The paper concludes by saying that while no one statement or act can solve race problems "we are confident that by conferences conducted by leaders of both races in the spirit of Jesus Christ, there will be created an atmosphere of mutual confidence and wisdom out of which shall come plans and enterprises for the righting of wrongs and the creation of just opportunities for even the least of our brethren."

This statement was read to and adopted by every protestant congregation, white and black, in Atlanta. Conferences of white and colored leaders followed: and a leading daily has recently stated that a state of mind in which a race riot was impossible.

**The Gift of a Park.**

As a sign and seal of the new order the white churches bought a tract of land in the burned district of Atlanta and presented it to the city council for development as a park for Negroes, the first in this great Southern city. The gift was accepted, and development will be pushed.

**Inter-Racial Conference Planned**

*4-17-20*  
To Study Conditions Affecting Negroes in Small Cities

*Savannah*  
Waycross, Ga., April 6.—At a joint meeting of colored and white citizens held last night, an inter-racial conference of some magnitude is planned. A ways and means committee was appointed to report to the committee as a whole at the next meeting, so that something definite may be decided upon as to support necessary to properly conduct the conference. A three days program is anticipated in which prominent white and colored men and women will participate.

Among the colored persons mentioned as speakers are Emmett J. Scott, B. J. Davis, Miss Lucy Laney, Sol. C. Johnson, Rev. C. T. Walker and Bishop J. S. Flipper; and among the whites, Judge Samuel B. Adams, Rev. C. B. Wilmer and Editor Neal of Savannah Morning News. Of the local prominent white men interested may be mentioned A. R. Hood, president Chamber of Commerce; Scott T. Beaton, ex-mayor; Jack Williams, manager daily Journal-Herald; Dr. J. F. Wilson, retired physician; and many substantial business men and citizens. Colored men prominent in the movement are Dr. G. P. Washington, Rev. A. R. Starling, Eugene E. Moore, president of Negro Business League and J. H. Adams.

**INTER-RACIAL CONFERENCE.**  
*Independent*  
Movement to Study Peculiar Conditions Affecting Negroes in Small Cities and Towns of the South

*4-10-20*  
Waycross, Ga., April 6.—At a joint meeting of colored and white citizens held last night, an inter-racial conference of some magnitude is planned. A ways and means committee was appointed to act at once and report to the committee as a whole at the next meeting, so that something definite may be decided upon as to support necessary to properly conduct the conference. A three days program is anticipated in which prominent white and colored men and women will participate. Among the colored persons mentioned as speakers are Emmet J. Scott, B. J. Davis, Miss Lucy Laney, Sol. C. Johnson, Rev. C. T. Walker and Bishop J. S. Flipper; and among the whites, Judge Samuel G. Adams, Rev. C. B. Wilmer and Editor Neal of the Savannah Morning News. Of the local prominent white men interested may be mentioned A. R. Hood, president of the chamber of commerce; Scott T. Beaton, ex-mayor; Jack Williams, manager daily Journal-Herald; Dr. J. F. Wilson, retired physician; and many substantial business men and citizens. Colored men prominent in the movement are Dr. G. P. Washington, Rev. A. R. Starling, Eugene E. Moore, president of Negro Business League; J. H. Adams.



# No Such Thing as Equality Of Justice Before the Law

## Statement Is Made By Judge Soper Of Baltimore at Inter-Racial Conference In That City

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)

Baltimore, Md.—Relations between the white and colored people of Baltimore were discussed from economic, educational, legal and other viewpoints on Thursday, February 12, at the all-day session of the Inter-racial Conference of Baltimore at the Friends' Meeting House, Eutaw street at Monument. The meeting ended Friday night.

Throughout the discussion there was evident a spirit of goodwill and tolerance and realization of the imperfections of human beings and human institutions. Chief Judge Morris A. Soper (white) of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City admitted there was "actually no such thing as absolute equality of justice before the law."

Judge Soper did say, though, that "in that the industrial opportunities of the Maryland, thank God, there is something approaching justice before the law to the Negro and the white man alike;" that at least lives and property of all citizens are fairly safe in this country in contrast to some others.

### Minister Blames Police

The Rev. S. A. Virgil, colored, stated in the discussion that followed that the chief trouble in the problem of justice to the Negro lay with the police, and he mentioned an example of unnecessarily rough treatment.

The possibility of building up Negro industries was discussed by Harry T. Pratt, after an address by the Rev. James J. Coale (white), secretary of the Presbyterian Federated Council, on "The Industrial Opportunity for the Colored People." Mr. Coale had spoken of the evil of discrimination between colors in industry and of attempts of the corporations to lower wages and incidentally to lower living standards, by importation of Negro labor.

Professor Pratt said there always would be friction where large bodies of white and colored men were employed together and that apparently the only way to obviate this friction was for the Negroes to build up their own industries. He said this should be possible in Baltimore, with its 100,000 Negroes. He cited the Negro laundry as evidence of what could be done. He declared vocational and industrial schools for colored children were also needed.

### Invokes Golden Rule

The Rev. E. S. Williams (white), secretary of the conference, also believed

Maryland.

### CLUBS

The Inter-Racial Conference met at Seminary House of the Christian Temple, on December 6th at 4 o'clock. Rev. Ainslee, president of the conference, presided. Plans were completed for the annual conference in February. This conference will last two days, Friday and Saturday, with a large mass meeting on Sunday at one of the theatres. Prominent national figures of both races will appear on the program.

**TO DISCUSS  
THE RACE PROBLEMS**  
The Inter-racial Conference is Holding Meetings at Friends' Meeting House.

That men of the 'superior' race will have children by women of the 'inferior' race and then refuse to eat at the table with their own children," and that "we will send missionaries to the Negroes in Africa, and will not give a howdy-do to the Negro in our own back street," were statements of Dr. Wm. Pickens, speaking on the "Psychology of Racial Attitudes" before a conference of white and colored people here.

The conference is holding three sessions on Thursday and Friday of this week at the Friends Meeting House, Eutaw Street corner of Monument. Rev. Peter Ainslee, white, is chairman, and Rev. E. S. Williams is the secretary.

The object of the meeting is a frank discussion of the race problem and to urge continuance of the study throughout the year.

The following are the speakers: Thursday, 8 p. m., Rev. David Campbell, Rev. J. H. Strong, white, Friday, 10 a. m., Dr. Henry Barton Jacobs, white; Dr. Thomas S. Hawkins, Rev. D. G. Mack, Hr. John Cary, white, 2:15 p. m., Dr. Wm. Pickens, Prof. E. B. Router white; Mr. Mason A. Hawkins, Mr. John Cary, white, 8 p. m., President J. O. Spencer, of Morgan College, Dr. Ernest Lyon, Rev. S. A. Virgil, and Rev. H. C. Armstrong white.

The afternoon devotional service was led by the Rev. M. J. Naylor, and among the other speakers were C. C. Fitzgerald, speaking on "The Equality of Justice Before the Law;" Miss Elizabeth Gilman and Miss Edith Cooper, speaking on "The Street Life and Its Perils."

The evening devotional service was led by Dr. Colt and the speakers were Dr. David N. E. Campbell and the Rev. Dr. J. H. Strong.

## Inter-Racial Conference Of Baltimore Announce Program For Adjusting Relations Between The Races In Baltimore The *Twice a week Herald* 2-22-20. Playgrounds For Children, Community House For Recreation, Vocational School, Among Needs To Be Considered

the jurisdiction of the police court.

The Conference voiced the opinion that it was of utmost importance that His Excellency, the Governor of Maryland, in all cases select for police justice, men of the finest character, dominated with a sense of justice, fairness and consideration for the less favored of the population who come before them as police magistrates. By temperate, corrective measures, the police magistrates may frequently be able to transform first offenders and incipient criminals into good citizens.

The Inter-Racial Conference of Baltimore would invite the attention of the public at large to the need of finding a working program,—first, for the better adjustment of the relations existing between racial groups of our city; and, second, for the conservation and development of the city's entire resource in human beings, the fullest possible development of all that is best in all the people.

It is the intention of the conference to study, investigate, and discover practical means for carrying out its program.

As a result of the facts and conditions brought out in open discussion, the Inter-Racial Conference would call attention to the following conditions that need immediate consideration:

1. Provision of playgrounds for colored children.
2. Provision of a community house for proper recreation.
3. Provision for a parental school for colored truants.
4. Provision for a vocational school for colored youth.
5. That His Excellency, the Governor, be requested, in all cases, to select the most capable men available for police magistrates, whose duty is to mete out justice to the masses of the people who come under

It was also pointed out that the best interest of the community demands the establishment of a parental school in which youthful truants of color may receive the care and training that will ultimately make them good citizens.

It was the opinion of the Conference that as a conservation measure a community house is very much needed. To this end, the city officials and philanthropic citizens are petitioned to give their aid.

Resolutions adopted by the Inter-Racial Conference, February 13, 1920.



# INTER-RACIAL CONGRESS

Meeting in morning, afternoon and evening session, on Thursday and Friday of this week, effort is made upon the part of the white and colored ministers of the city to come together in joint session and discuss the things that keep colored and white people from getting along smoothly.

In order that both sides will get the proper hearing, a colored and white speaker will discuss the question of justice in the courts, <sup>2/3-20</sup> especially in industry, how both races can help better health conditions, education of "colored" people, how the churches can help the problem, and to put one of the topics in ordinary language, "why colored and white people do not get along together."

Thoughtful people will welcome the Conference and watch its deliberations with interest. Whatever the result, here is the evidence that members of both races admit that conditions can be bettered, and are courageous enough to face criticism in their respective groups, by conducting a joint investigation.

The AFRO-AMERICAN commends the effort. It hopes that the platform of the Conference will be big enough and broad enough for Americans whether black or white to stand upon—a platform that will state in effect: "We stand for 100 per cent. Americanism, which means that we ask for our black neighbor every political, legal and economic right that we expect for ourselves." We do not desire more, we will not be satisfied with less.



# Mississippi Is Changing Attitude Toward Negroes

White Men's Welfare League Has Been Real Assistance in Preserving Peaceful Relations and in Educating Blacks, Who Now Own Automobiles, Prosperous Farms and Insurance Companies

N Y C POST  
MAY 22, 1920

By Herschel Brickell

It is difficult for persons outside the South to realize that in this land so much reviled as the home of lynch law and the place where no negro has a chance there are to-day thousands of wealthy negroes. There are hundreds in any one State who not only own fine farms, but have modern, handsomely furnished homes and who travel about in the best automobiles money will buy. There are negroes who started out a few years ago as tenant farmers, without any capital, and who to-day are earning from \$5,000 to \$10,000 a year net on their farming operations.

Within the heart of Mississippi's "Black Belt," in Sunflower County, a great expanse of level, fertile land cut up into magnificent plantations, is an insurance company owned and operated entirely by negroes which has in effect to-day \$7,000,000 worth of business. Its premiums last year totalled \$500,000. Not only that, but negroes in the county own and operate a bank with a capital stock of \$30,000 and deposits of \$260,000. Negroes also own some of the finest plantations in the county, and at Indianola, the county seat and site of the bank and insurance company, some of the most modern and comfortable homes.

Sunflower is only one of a number of so-called "Delta" counties, whose soil enriched by the silt deposits of the Mississippi and Yazoo Rivers is known as even more fertile than that of the Nile Valley. In all these counties prosperous negroes are to be found, owners of homes and land, of fine automobiles and patrons of schools and churches. Negroes are to-day buying some of the finest plantations in the State. Within the past six months several millions of dollars have been invested by negroes in farms.

Deals involving \$500,000 have not been uncommon; some as large as \$250,000 have been made by individual negroes. High prices for cotton have made much of this possible, as well as the sympathetic attitude of the wealthier white men.

Here are a few typical cases selected at random from a great number. Will De France came to the county nine years ago with seven children, two cows and, as he says, a good reputation. He began farming on shares, and after two years was clearing \$3,000 a year. Last year he cleared \$13,000, and he has bought and paid for 420 acres of fine delta land at \$125 an acre.

## What Rufus Walker Did

Rufus Walker began farming in the county in 1914 with a mule, two cows and a calf as his capital. He borrowed the money for his first crop. It was a failure, but he kept trying. In 1918 he cleared \$6,000 and in 1919 \$8,000. He owns six mules, eight cows, fifteen hogs, a house and lot and war securities of the Government. In 1903 Harrison John Collier and his family moved to Sunflower County and in 1905 he began to farm on shares. He now owns 280 acres of delta land and is worth \$50,000.

Dan McKinney began life in the county as a day laborer. Working on shares he is now worth a small fortune and is able to operate a private school on his large plantation for the children of his tenants.

An interesting feature of all these stories of success is that a white man furnished the money for the negroes' financial operations. That the negroes were perfectly satisfied with their treatment by the white men is evidenced in their statements of their success which they frequently attribute to the aid, financial or otherwise, of some friendly white man.

The tenant system, the share crop

show clearly enough that in the hands of fair men the negroes under these systems are given the opportunity to become independent at a rate of speed impossible even in the most highly paid industrial positions outside the South.

What is true of the change in the negro's economic status on the farm in Mississippi is not less true in the smaller towns and cities where he finds employment in what he calls "public work," which means road-building and State industries of various sorts. The negro has a monopoly of common labor in the South and the scarcity of this commodity has driven wages to a high point.

## Attitude of Whites Changed

The economic status of the negro is not all that is changing in the South. The attitude of the better class of white citizens is undergoing a change which, while less revolutionary than the economic one, is none the less important. In Mississippi, for instance, which may be taken as a fair example of a Southern State because it takes in the best and the worst of the South as regards its attitude toward the negro, only a few weeks ago the State Legislature appropriated \$12,500 for welfare work among the negroes. This amount, small in itself, is an index of a changing attitude. A negro leader asked for the money and stayed faithfully with the Legislature until his bill was passed. He spoke for the measure and was given as respectful and attentive a hearing as any one who addressed the session.

Another index of the State's present attitude toward its black residents is found in the formation during the latter part of the war period of the Mississippi Welfare League, composed of leading white men in all lines of endeavor, with one of its most important aims the preservation of peace-

ful relations between the races and the extending of every assistance to the negro in the realization of what the white South considers the negro's legitimate aspirations, such as education, economic justice, full protection of the laws and a square deal in the courts.

The league had its origin in the mind of Jack C. Wilson, its present executive secretary, who in touring the State for various war campaigns realized the need for such an organization, which would centralize social welfare work and which, in addition to its efforts for the negroes, might help all worthy movements in the State. At its first meeting several of the prominent negroes of the State were present and wherever its work has touched the race Mr. Wilson has had the advice and friendship of every recognized leader among the negroes in the State of Mississippi.

The present president of the organization is Alf. H. Stone, one of the wealthiest planters in the South, and for many years a close student of relations between the races not only in the South but in all parts of the world where conditions similar to those in the South prevail. Associated with Mr. Stone are planters, bankers, ministers, attorneys and business men, leaders in their various communities, who are in accord with the efforts of the organization to establish sympathy between the races and to preserve peaceable relations. The State Department of Education has a white supervisor of negro schools who gives all his time to the work. He is a trained educator and organizer. He has a negro assistant and works always in complete harmony with the leaders of the race. The entire facilities of the department are used to further the cause of negro education in the State.

## Glad to See Negro Prosper

On the boards of trustees of the various negro industrial schools in the State—several are of highest rank—white citizens serve and many others contribute large amounts to these institutions, which are supported for the most part by donations from wealthy residents of other sections of the country. Only recently a meeting of negro agricultural agents and home economics workers was held at Tuskegee and white leaders in the same work attended ready to lend a hand in any plans the negroes might formulate. R. S. Wilson, head of the agricultural demonstration forces in Mississippi, was present. His as-

sistants have given unhesitatingly of their time to help negro farmers and housewives.

The reaction of the better class of white Southerners to the prosperity of the negro is worth considering. Mississippians are glad to see the negroes in the State prosper, because they realize that all lines of business flourish when the negroes are doing well. They are glad, too, to see the negroes buying farms and putting money in the bank, because they realize that a land owner makes a safe, sane neighbor, not likely to be led astray by radical propaganda. They are pleased that this new prosperity has awakened the negro to the needs of his own race and made him generous in his contributions to schools and churches.

A decade ago such a period of prosperity for the negro would have meant an orgy of spending. He is still a free spender, but much of his money goes into the bank and much more of it into homes and small farms, into comforts for his wife and children and into permanent improvements upon his property. He spends more to-day for the education of his children than he ever did.

Volumes might be written of the negro schools being erected over the State—Mound Bayou, a negro colony, is just now erecting one at a cost of \$160,000. Not uncommon is the rapid growth of several industrial colleges and of public-health work among the negroes.

There is little heard of social equality in Mississippi, for the trend of teaching there from leaders of both races is altogether away from this. Both races try to teach pride of race—a separate and distinct development side by side and without intermingling. Political matters are of comparatively small interest to the average negro, although what the future will hold in this respect and how the white South will meet its problems cannot be forecast at present. At any rate in Mississippi to-day the lot of the negro is a happier one than at any period in the history of the race, and the attitude of the better class of white persons is more tolerant, more actively helpful and more sympathetic.



# MISSISSIPPI AMERICAN LEGION PASSED STARTLING RESOLUTION OLD-TIMERS WERE DUMFOUNDED

*Houston Informer 9/18/30*  
(By Associated Negro Press.)

Jackson, Miss.—The Mississippi division of the American Legion, in its annual session here, recently adopted a resolution for justice that has startled the natives. Many old timers are rubbing their eyes to see if they have "seen through a glass darkly," and the younger generation, particularly the soldier boys who saw service in France, are pointing to the expression with pride, saying, "This is the new voice of the South speaking in denunciation of the old regime."

The resolution reads:

"We regard the so-called Negro problem in Mississippi, and the South generally, as an actual condition and not mere theory for discussion, agitation and settlement by demagogues and politicians; that we realize the Negro is with us, and is here to stay; that he is an important and indispensable factor in our industrial life, and as such is entitled to a square deal, and should be treated with common honesty in all his relations with the white race; that we urge all local posts in this jurisdiction to give this subject close attention and put forth their best efforts for the promotion of harmony between the races, in order that our common welfare may be served."

Commenting on the resolution editorially, the New Orleans, La. Item, one of the leading daily newspapers, says:

"Mississippi is one of the Southern states which has suffered

most acutely from crimes of violence against colored people, at the hands of lawless and ignorant mobs, not only in reputation among their sister states, but economically in loss of population and labor. The law-abiding and justice-loving citizens who are in a tremendous majority in every state, North and South, will rejoice to see the flower of their manhood taking a firm stand for justice and right.

"If there is such a thing as a superior race, its members must prove it by setting an example of law observance, toleration, comprehension, justice, kindness, and common honesty. Hatred, prejudice, violence and dishonesty are marks of inferiority. We hope the good people of Mississippi will support its legionnaires in the stand they have taken, and that other Southern states will observe and profit by the example."

## Legions Stand For Justice

*The Gulf News*  
Jackson, Miss., Sept. 18.—The Mississippi division of the American Legion, in its annual session here, recently adopted a resolution for justice that has startled the natives. Many old timers are rubbing their eyes to see if they have "seen through a glass darkly," and the younger generation, particularly the soldier boys who saw service in France, are pointing to the expression with pride, saying: "This is the new voice of the South speaking in denunciation of the old regime."

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*WALC. PRST.*  
Jack C. Wilson, Executive Secretary Mississippi Welfare League



Racial Co-operation-1920.  
Inter-racial Movements

# Large Audiences Greet League Officials White and Colored Citizens of East Tennessee Towns Welcome Speakers and Accord En- thusiastic Receptions.---Colored Inter-Racial Committee Appointed.

Rogersville, Tenn., March 3.—To the present time five meetings have been held at as many places by the officials of the People's Co-Operative League and The East Tennessee News; President W. J. Hale, Hon. Robert E. Clay and Editor W. L. Porter, and the enthusiasm that has been manifested at each of the places and the interest shown is said to have been unsurpassed in the history of the cities and towns visited.

The first meeting of a series of fourteen that have been arranged for East Tennessee under the auspices of the People's Co-Operative League of Tennessee, was held in the auditorium of the John Wesley M. E. church Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Despite the very inclement weather a large and representative audience of both races packed the building. Addresses were delivered by President W. J. Hale, of the Agricultural and Industrial State Normal Nashville; Prof. C. E. Butler, principal of the Bristol, Tenn., public school; Prof. S. H. Thompson, former superintendent of education for Tennessee, and W. L. Porter, editor of The East Tennessee News, Knoxville; Robert E. Clay, executive secretary of the league, presided at the meeting and introduced Mayor Clarence King, of Bristol, Tenn., and Mayor W. H. Rouse, of Bristol, Va.

The object of the league is to promote better citizenship along every line and to bring about a cordial co-operation between the races in the state with an idea of effecting an amicable solution to any problems that may arise. Each speaker re-

ferred to the need of sane, conservative and thoughtful men and women to take the lead in the different communities, with an object in view of bettering the conditions existing. The special musical selections rendered by the church choir and the Negro Business league quartet were pleasing features of the program.

Following the Bristol meeting, President Hale, Secretary Clay and Editor Porter, motored to Kingsport where they addressed the citizens of that place at the city hall. Dr. M. M. Cloud and Prof. C. N. Fain were in charge of the Kingsport meeting.

Although the mass meeting at Johnson City was cancelled due to an order of the mayor of that city forbidding public meetings a result of the influenza epidemic; a representative body of leaders assembled at the office of Dr. O. W. Sherrill and perfected a local league, selecting Hon. G. H. Longly as chairman; Dr. O. W. Sherrill as secretary and Dr. S. S. McKay, H. R. Ryans, W. N. Ervin, Prof. J. H. Byers and Rev. W. L. Campbell as members of the committee.

The committee selected for Jonesboro is composed of C. C. Crawford and Lewis Walker.

## Greenville Meeting of Much Interest

The arrangements for the Greenville meeting were in charge of Hon. Roy J. Olden and Rev. W. A. Webber, and on Tuesday evening a large and representative audience of the citizens assembled at the Greenville A. M. E. Zion church of which Rev. Carpenter is pastor and an organization was perfected following addresses delivered. R. J. Olden

was chosen chairman, Prof. Young, secretary, and Dr. Charles Worth, W. J. Fowler, S. A. Woodford, Rev. W. A. Webber, Rev. H. C. Carpenter, Benjamin Hill and Abner Johnson were chosen members of the committee.

## Two Meetings at Rogersville

Two meetings were held at Rogersville on Wednesday. The first was that held in the auditorium of the courthouse and was attended by a body of citizens composed of members of both races that packed the house. On Wednesday evening, another meeting was held at Swift Memorial College and there another large audience greeted the speakers. Dr. Franklin and Dr. Eding were in charge of the arrangements of the Rogersville meeting.

A special mass meeting will be held at Knoxville, at the Vine Avenue M. E. church on Sunday afternoon, March 7, and besides the officials of the league, an address will be delivered by Dr. Harry Clark, of the University of Tennessee.

On Sunday evening at 8 o'clock, a special meeting will be held at the Maryville A. M. E. Zion church, of which Rev. R. J. Buckner is pastor.

On the Monday night following Sweetwater will be visited and a meeting held in the Northpoint school, of which Mrs. C. D. Brown is principal. The speakers will then visit Athens on Tuesday night, Cleveland on Wednesday, Chattanooga at the Wiley Memorial M. E. church on Thursday night and on Sunday, meetings will be held at Rockwood and Harriman.

*The Star of Zion*  
Nashville, Tenn.—A committee on Race Relationships, appointed by Nashville's Commercial Club, has worked out a simple, practicable plan is remarkable in its way as that of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce, which promises to reduce racial friction in this city to a minimum. It is well worth the attention of other cities.

The committee, composed of fifteen prominent white men, conferred with a number of leading negroes, who were asked, as in Memphis, to formulate a definite program of desirable local procedure. At a later

## Tennessee

meeting this was presented and adopted unanimously by the white committee. It covers six points.

Humane treatment by the police when arrests are made, with fair and impartial trial at the petty city court and the deputy magistrate's court; correction of unfair discrimination on street cars whereby colored passengers do not receive the same treatment as is given white passengers; equal salaries in schools and equal wages for equal work; improvement and development of parks and playgrounds for colored children; courteous treatment at railway ticket offices, tax receiver's office, and all public offices where negroes must go in attending to routine business affairs; a correction of unkind statements in the press, with the suppression of unsubstantiated stories of Negro crimes.

A sub-committee of three was appointed on each of these points. Money was provided for the employment of white counsel for one year, who will give his entire time to petty court proceedings, and who will, with the sub-committee on that section, investigate treatment of negroes by police and sheriffs, assessments of fines and bills of costs, and garnishment levies.

A series of meetings will be held at the Commercial club, beginning with the city officials, including the chief of police, the city judge, and a number of policemen, who will be the guests of the white committee. Later the street car officials and as many motormen and conductors as possible will be invited. There will also be a meeting of city reporters and editors. At each of these meetings, the entire program of the Club committee will be outlined.

"Probably the chief thing of importance that has yet been accomplished," said the chairman, "is that fifteen business men are greatly interested, as well as deeply concerned in these matters and are willing to make an open fight for fair dealing with the colored people. There is a genuine desire on the part of every member of this committee of white men to bring about a speedy correction of these matters that have heretofore rarely, if ever, been thought of as existing."

The last sentence adds point to the urgency of the Federal Council of Churches, the United States Depart-

ment of Labor, the Y. M. C. A., and other civic and religious agencies, for the formation of committees of both races in cities, towns and counties which may meet together from time to time and learn more about local needs, and the often simple things for lack of which bitterness between the races grows. Black and white, rich and poor, each half needs to know in a democracy, how the other half lives.

## INTER-RACIAL CO-OPERATION IN TENNESSEE. 1920.

Fifty-eight counties organized with white and colored sections of Inter-racial Committees during the year 1920.

Over 500 representative citizens of the State are serving on these Committees.

The Committees are functioning along the following lines:

- (1) Housing and sanitation.
- (2) Education.
- (3) Educational facilities.
- (4) Economic justice.
- (5) Hospital facilities.
- (6) Recreation.
- (7) Justice before the law.

61 meetings were held in different parts of the State with a total attendance of approximately 25,027.

Addresses were delivered in churches, Y. M. C. A.'s, Schools, Colleges, Associations and Conventions of various kinds.

37 leading speakers were used in presenting the work.

The addresses have been well received and hearty endorsement given to the program.

The carrying on of the work in each county is under the direction of the county Committee. The program is adapted to local needs, and there is no outside interference.

Tennessee leads the Southern States in the absence of mob violence within its borders. In this respect the citizens of the Commonwealth should take pride in the record of the old Volunteer State, and strive to maintain this position.

It is hoped that friendly Inter-racial co-operation may continue during the year 1921.

INTER-RACIAL DEPARTMENT,  
STATE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 206-209, Association Building, Nashville, Tenn.

Resolved, That we endorse his administration as a presiding elder.

Resolved Further, That a copy of this endorsement be sent to each of our Church Periodicals.

Whereas, The good pastor has so beautifully entertained the institute and the good people have made us welcome in their homes where we have fared so sumptuously, be it

Resolved, That this institute extend or heartfelt thanks unto them.



Resolved Further, That these resolutions will be recorded on the face of the minutes.

Respectfully submitted,

T. E. West, chairman, E. Coleman,  
A. E. Martin, A. H. Traer, A. Pope,  
J. Yankee.

## JUSTICE IN THE SOUTH

**G**OV. A. H. ROBERTS of Tennessee, who spoke in New York recently on behalf of higher education for Negroes, and of financial support for Fisk University in particular, held up justice as the principal item in his program of improved government. He has the reputation of unflinching courage in the discharge of his judicial powers and prided himself, though apparently in error, that during his term of tenure no lynching had taken place in Tennessee. (Henry Booth, a Negro of Humboldt, according to the Memphis papers, was taken out of jail and shot on October 27, three hours after arrest for attempted criminal assault on a white woman. Governor Roberts' program of justice is economic rather than political. In the course of his address, he held that "the greatest blunder in the history of our country was in giving the Negro the franchise." He outlined a program of educating Negroes for leadership among the people of their race, consisting in the careful selection of men for higher education and their inculcation with the ideal of law and order. On the other hand, his program includes the ruthless elimination of such spontaneous leadership as is not in consonance with the governor's conception of law and order, and the eviction of would-be organizers of Negroes from the outside. He said:

*Summary 2-14-20*  
During our recent months of trouble with the northern agitator we have seen our mistake [in not sufficiently educating local Negroes capable of leadership]. But the agitator has not made much headway. He has met more with the whites than he has with Negroes. When these emissaries of evil came among us, we called in the leaders of the Negroes to help beat back the waves of crime and Bolshevism.

Among the soldiers returned from France many have been found suitable, he said, for training for the kind of leadership he approved, and these men are given every opportunity for professional advancement.

Chancellor J. H. Kirkland of Vanderbilt University and Abraham J. Flexner of the General Education Board on the same occasion agreed with the governor that there is noticeable in Tennessee and throughout the South a closer cooperation of leading white and colored men for the betterment of both races. One of the measures, applied to both, taken by Governor Roberts during his term of office has been the encouragement of the substitution of five-year for one-year leases, an increase in security of tenure which has induced small farmers to put considerably more capital and energy into the improvement of their holdings. The admission of Negro war veterans to the American Legion, he said, has given the greatest possible satisfaction.

## COMMERCIAL CLUB PROMOTES INTER-

### RACIAL GOOD-WILL

*Christian Endeavor 2-5-20*  
A committee of racial relationships, appointed by the Commercial Club, has worked out a simple, practicable plan, as remarkable in its way as that of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce, which promises to reduce racial friction in this city to a minimum. It is well worth the attention of other cities.

The committee, composed of fifteen prominent white

men, conferred with a number of leading Negroes, who were asked, as in Memphis, to formulate a definite program of desirable local procedure. At a later meeting this was presented and adopted unanimously by the white committee. It covers six points:

Humane treatment by the police when arrests are made, with fair and impartial trial at the petty city court and the deputy magistrate's court; correction of unfair discrimination on street cars whereby colored passengers do not receive the same treatment as is given white passengers; equal salaries in schools and equal wages for equal work; improvement and development of parks and playgrounds for colored people; courteous treatment at railway ticket offices, tax receiver's office, and all public offices where Negroes must go in attending to routine business affairs; a correction of unkind statements in the press, with suppression of unsubstantiated stories of Negro crimes.

A sub-committee of three was appointed on each of these points. Money was provided for the employment of white counsel for one year, who will give his entire time to petty court proceedings, and who will, with the sub-committee on the section, investigate treatment of Negroes by police and sheriffs, assessments of fines and bills of cost, and garnishment levies.

A series of meetings will be held at the Commercial Club, beginning with the city officials, including the chief of police, the city judge, and a number of policemen, who will be the guests of the white committee. Later the street-car officials and as many motormen and conductors as possible will be invited. There will also be a meeting with city reporters and editors. At each of these meetings the entire program of the Club committee will be outlined.

Probably the chief thing of importance that has yet been accomplished" says the chairman, "is that fifteen busy men are greatly interested, as well as deeply concerned, in these matters, and are willing to make an open fight for fair dealing with the colored people. There is a genuine desire on the part of every member of this committee of white men to bring about a speedy correction of these matters that have heretofore rarely, if ever, been thought of as existing."



Racial Co-operation - 1920  
Inter-racial Movements

# GOVERNORS OF TEXAS AND LOUISIANA FORCED TO BE ABSENT SEND REPRESENTATIVES TO CONFER WITH NEGRO LEADERS FOR THE PROMOTION OF HARMONIOUS RELATIONS BETWEEN RACES IN STATES TO THE SUPPORT OF LAW AND FAIR DEALING.

Dallas Express  
10-30-20

Texarkana, Texas, Oct. 28.—The inter-state inter-racial conference which convened in the Texas side city hall yesterday afternoon attracted an attendance of several hundred Negroes and a score of white people who were deeply interested in the solution of the race problem of the South. The meeting was called to order by "Black Billy Sunday," noted Negro evangelist, followed immediately by the singing of "My Country 'Tis of Thee," and an invocation by Rev. Dr. J. H. Winn, of Fort Worth.

Senator Robert P. Dorough was then introduced as the personal representative of Governor W. P. Hobby, of Texas, who was unavoidably prevented from attending the conference. Upon taking the chair Senator Dorough read the following telegram from Governor Hobby:

"Because of important developments which I did not expect it will be impossible for me to attend the inter-state inter-racial conference to be held in Texarkana, October 22, which I feel a deep and abiding interest. I would be pleased to have you attend the conference as my personal representative."

Mayor W. J. Nichols also read a telegram he had received from Governor Hobby, as follows:

"I deeply regret the fact that I will be unable to be present at the inter-state inter-racial conference in Texarkana tomorrow. I feel the conference is one of deep importance to the common welfare of the two races and I entertain an earnest interest in the success of this movement. I have telegraphed Senator Dorough requesting him to personally represent me at the conference and stand ready to co-operate to the fullest degree in carrying out the purposes of the promoters."

A message of regret at his inability to stand was also received from Governor Charles H. Brough of Arkansas.

That the bringing together of the better elements of both races for a free, frank, heart to heart discussion of the problems affecting the interests of the white man and his black neighbor can only result in much good, was the theme of the addresses. That the white people of the south need the Negro and that the Negro is better off in the south than in the north also were points much emphasized by both white and black speakers.

Senator Dorough, in his opening statement, encouraged the Negroes to seek a closer co-operation with the white race. He then called upon Dr. S. S. Jones, a delegate from Oklahoma,

who stated some of the injustices and discriminations under which the Negroes live and pleaded for a square deal.

R. W. Rodgers, state supervisor of rural schools, department of education, Austin, delivered a very effective address in which he discussed methods for race adjustment in the establishment of betterment in the schools for the Negroes, and was roundly applauded when he spoke of the many white people who are deeply concerned in the moral and in industrial betterment of the Negro.

Mayor W. J. Nichols addressed the conference in the interest of co-operation between the races on mutual benefit. Many of the speakers uncompromisingly condemned crime, criminality and lynching.

Among the other white speakers to address the conference were Rev. P. T. Ramsey, Bryan, Texas; Rev. H. T. Perritte, Texarkana; John L. Hunter, Jonesboro, Ark.; J. L. Clark, Huntsville, Texas, and Leo Krouse, president of the Texarkana Chamber of Commerce.

Among the Negro speakers were Dr. H. M. Williams, Galveston; Dr. J. P. Robinson, Arkansas; Dr. Wm. Johnson, Dallas; Dr. L. L. Campbell, Austin.

The following resolution was read and adopted as the expression of the conference:

"Resolved by this inter-state inter-racial conference, composed of representatives of the states of Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana and Texas.

"First—We are profoundly impressed by the intelligent and earnest spirit of harmony and good will, which has pervaded our discussions and deliberations. A better understanding of the ideals and hopes of both races has been reached, which will redound to the betterment of their relations with each other.

"Second—For more than half a century the black man has been grasping in point of ignorance and bondage, and at times when the way seemed lost and his strength almost gone the hand of his brother in white has been reached down into the darkness to help him into the light of true freedom. When with the great world war came the call to the colors, Negro manhood, sustained and encouraged by Negro womanhood, answered ready and went across the sea, to make the world safe for democracy. On the battlefields of France his blood mingled with the blood of the white man in the supreme sacrifice. He was no slacker in war and his patriotism and courage in that great hour earned for him the title of 'American citizen,' and there has come to him a feeling

and consciousness of race so essential to his progress. He is not ashamed or abashed by his black face, but is proud and content that he is a member of the great Negro race.

"Third—Notwithstanding the widespread restlessness throughout the country much has been done towards promoting a better feeling between the races in this state. There have been a few deplorable incidents, but such occurrences have been sporadic and by no means concerted, and have met with immediate public condemnation and prompt action by the civil authorities. This lawless spirit is on the wane and will soon vanish forever. The distinctiveness of our two races are indissolubly linked. A Providence whose wisdom we cannot doubt has placed us together and bestowed upon us a rich and ample heritage in this land in which we live. And by patience, sympathy, justice, mutual forbearance and respect our people dwell together in peace and happiness.

"Fourth—We urge our Negro citizenry to practice and encourage industry, economy and thrift; promote education, live orderly lives and acquire property, self-respect, virtue, education and property are the surest protectors of their possessors, against lawlessness and violence. The Negro in all history has looked to the white race for example and counsel, for guidance and for protection. And so the white man must feel and know his responsibility to fulfill it. He must not tolerate wrong of oppression. He must do more than frown at it. He must resist it. And above things he must cultivate and hold fast to that trust and confidence, which is the surest bond of friendship between the races.

"Fifth—In the full spirit of the foregoing resolutions we pledge the white people of our state to continue to secure and protect our Negro population, in the enjoyment of their civil, personal and property rights. Their lives, their persons, their homes and their property must always be inviolate and to this end we invoke the favor and impartial enforcement by our officers, without fear or favor, of all the laws which guarantee such protection. We further pledge to them liberal and adequate educational opportunities and better and healthier living conditions."

## BI-RACIAL MEETING IN OKLAHOMA CITY DALLAS TEX NEWS NOVEMBER 24, 1920 CONVENTION OF WHITE AND

Texas.

## NEGRO DELEGATES FORM ORGANIZATION.

Special to The News.  
Oklahoma City, Ok., Nov. 23.—Organization of an Oklahoma inter-racial commission to co-operate with a similar organization that has been established in twelve other Southern States was authorized here in the adoption of resolutions this evening following an all-day conference of members of the white and black races in the State. It was the first meeting of a statewide nature of the kind ever held in Oklahoma, called for the purpose of establishing better relations between the races.

A committee of ten was named, five white and five colored, as the nucleus of the State body. On this committee are J. R. Keaton, Oklahoma City, C. F. Barrett, Adjutant General, Oklahoma City; Professor Jerome O'Dowd, Norman; J. R. Boardman, Oklahoma City; R. W. Clymer, Okmulgee, of the whites, and G. W. F. Sawyer, Chandler; D. J. Wallace, Okmulgee; R. E. Stuart, Muskogee; Roscoe Dunjee, Oklahoma City; J. O. Spencer, Nowata, of the colored.

These will name twenty others over the State, ten white men and ten colored, who all shall compose the Oklahoma commission. The plan will be to organize county commissions in the same way. This plan is identical to that followed in other States where the organization has been made as explained by Dr. W. W. Alexander of Atlanta, who attended the conference today and explained in detail the plan, how it originated, and how it is now operating. This organization work will be placed in force at once. Future meetings or conferences, if deemed necessary, will be subject to the call of the officers of the organization.

Resolutions which were prepared by what was termed a "finding committee," indorsed the position that Governor Robertson announced during the day relative to lynchings and mobs, and calls for the strictest enforcement of all laws and that their protection be thrown around all alike; such a strict accountability of officers entrusted to enforce the laws as would eliminate lynching and mobs; adequate educational facilities for all, that traveling accommodations on railroads for negroes be equal to those of the white people, more effort for better living conditions for all people, no discrimination between the races in public improvements, parks and playgrounds for both races.

It was explained to the body that the findings committee had divided on the matter of suffrage. This committee was composed of three white men and three colored. Members of the committee wanted to place the conference on record as demanding free suffrage rights for the negroes. There was opposition to this from the other members of the committee and the problem was submitted to the conference. By practically a unanimous vote all reference to suffrage was eliminated. This is somewhat significant because there were not more than a dozen white people in attendance at the conference and about 250 negroes. Colored men argued that to mention suffrage at all might embarrass the pose of the conference and they yielded what to some seemed to be rights they keenly regarded.

About twenty-five counties in the State were represented. Call had been made for an equal number of white and colored people as delegates from the counties of the State. There were colored delegates from the twenty-five counties. Only four or five counties had any white representatives.

## NEGRO WELFARE BOARD NAMED

WACO TEX TRIBUNE  
OCTOBER 8, 1920

## REQUEST FOR CO-OPERATIVE BODY IS GRANTED BY CITY COMMISSION

A request from a committee of negroes, made recently to the city commission, that a colored welfare board be appointed as part of a number of matters requested of the commission, was granted yesterday. Mayor Richards and the commission approved the names submitted by the committee to the commission. This list, which is to be the colored welfare board, is expected to take up matters which may arise from time to time, and try to so manage them as to make conditions between the races more harmonious.

The welfare board follows: Rev. J. T. Williams, chairman; W. D. Cain, secretary; Tom Sheppard, Rev. Jas. Kelly, Rev. J. A. McPherson, R. C. Smith, Rev. W. J. Laws, H. L. Smith, J. C. Ashford, J. H. Hines, Tom Sterling, W. L. Dennis, Rev. T. H. Westbrook.

GALVESTON TEXAS TRIBUNE  
OCTOBER 20, 1920  
NAMES DELEGATES TO RACE CONFERENCE

A committee representing Galveston to attend the interracial, interstate conference at Texarkana Oct. 22, has been appointed by Mayor Sappington. The purpose of the conference, which has been approved by Gov. Hobby, following the adoption of a resolution in the recent session of the state legislature, is to discuss the industrial relation of the black and white races, in Southern states, and to devise ways and means for proper dissemination of this information.

The following citizens have been appointed by the mayor: John L. Darrouzet, Adrian Levy, James A. Boddeker, James P. Walsh and F. A. Lallier. The negroes are: The Rev. A. D. Hendon, Rev. M. Williams, Dr. Charles McLendon, A. G. Perkins and Willis Wood.

Mayors and officials, as well as citizens of many Southern cities, are expected to attend the conference. The migration of negroes to northern states will come up for consideration.



## THE INTER-RACIAL CONFERENCE.

The first inter-racial conference ever held in Texas met in Texarkana, last week. Leading educators and ministers of our group met with representatives of the governors of Texas and Arkansas, together with other leaders among our neighbors and discussed ways of promoting more harmonious relationships between the races in the states of Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. They adopted resolutions which were aptly worded and indicative of a desire that mutual sympathy and a greater sense of human justice ought to be cultivated.

They are worthy of more than passing interest. Especially would we call attention to the following excerpts:

"When with the great world war came the call to the colors, Negro manhood, sustained and encouraged by Negro womanhood, answered ready and went across the sea, to make the world safe for democracy. On the battlefields of France his blood mingled with the blood of the white man in the supreme sacrifice. He was no slacker in war and his patriotism and courage in that great hour earned for him the title of 'American citizen,' and there has come to him a feeling and consciousness of race so essential to his progress. He is not ashamed or abashed by his black face, but is proud and content that he is a member of the great Negro race."

It is true. We are proud that we are Negroes and we do realize that we have behind us a history of achievement and accomplishment which renders us unashamed of our race.

"Notwithstanding the widespread restlessness throughout the country much has been done towards promoting a better feeling between the races in this state. There have been a few deplorable incidents, but such occurrences have been sporadic and by no means concerted, and have met with immediate public condemnation and prompt action by the civil authorities. This lawless spirit is on the wane and will soon vanish forever. The distinctiveness of our two races are indissolubly linked. A Providence whose wisdom we cannot doubt has placed us together and bestowed upon us a rich and ample heritage in this land in which we live. And by patience, sympathy, justice, mutual forbearance and respect our people dwell together in peace and happiness."

We do not readily admit that the lawless occurrences have been either few nor that they have met with instant public condemnation. Texas has a wonderful lynching record and the instances of its prompt punishment to members of mobs is far out of proportion to what a healthy public sentiment against mob violence would demand. Mutual forbearance and especially justice are to be more eagerly sought for by all. Mob violence will wane only in so far as strict justice is made possible by a steadily changing public sentiment in its favor.

"We urge our Negro citizenry to practice and encourage industry, economy and thrift; promote education, live orderly lives and acquire property, self-respect, virtue, education and property are the surest protectors of their possessors, against lawlessness and violence. The Negro in all history has looked to the white race for example and counsel, for guidance and for protection. And so the white man must feel and know his responsibility to fulfill it. We must not tolerate wrong of oppression. He must do more than frown at it. He must resist it. And above all things he must cultivate and hold fast to that trust and confidence, which is the surest bond of friendship between the races."

We need more thrift, economy and education and they can be gained only by the steady teaching and constant example of the leaders among us.

"In the full spirit of the foregoing resolutions we pledge the white people of our state to continue to secure and protect our

Negro population, in the enjoyment of their civil, personal and property rights. Their lives, their persons, their homes and their property must always be inviolate and to this end we invoke the favor and impartial enforcement by our officers, without fear or favor, of all the laws which guarantees such protection.

It would seem that we should pledge the white people of our state rather than increase the protection of our wives, homes, etc., and ourselves in the enjoyment of our civil personal and property rights. In our present state we enjoy them to a very limited degree only. We need more than mere continuance of the sort that has so far been guaranteed. Strict justice and real human sympathy demand more.

It can be secured only as they feel and follow the dictates of the Golden Rule. It will come only when real human sympathy displaces the hypocrisy which blinds men to their real duty.

We hope that this conference may prove mutually beneficial. We hope that Texas may tend more nearly to reach her maximum prosperity and civic harmony by reason of its having been held. But in this case, as in others we say, words mean nothing if not backed by deeds. A bargain obligates the two parties making it. It can not be considered as productive of much good if its operation is one sided.

## INTER-RACIAL CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN TEXARKANA, TEX. GOV. HOBBY ASKED TO SPEAK

(By Nat'l Negro Press Service.)

Austin, Tex., Oct. 3.—The

closing hours of the 36th Tex-

as Legislature's fourth called

session will go down in history

as a memorable event, when the

lawmakers of the Lone Star

State went on record with their

unanimous vote endorsing the

senate's concurrent resolution,

giving their approval to the In-

ter-State Inter-Racial Confer-

ence to be held October 20th to

22nd, during the annual convo-

cation of the General Missionary

Baptist Convention of Texas, Dr.

L. L. Campbell, president. This

conference is to be held on Fri-

day, October 22, at Texarkana,

and has the approval of Gover-

nor W. P. Hobby, who is to de-

liver one of the principal race ad-

justment addresses. Among the

other dignitaries that are sched-

uled to deliver addresses, are

governors of Arkansas, Oklaho-

ma and Louisiana; Drs. H. M.

Williams and A. Barbour of Gal-

veston; Hon. Wm. (Gooseneck

Bill) McDonald of Fort Worth;

Attorney Scipio Jones, Little

Rock; Editor C. F. Richardson,  
Houston; Informer, Houston;  
Hon. W. S. Willis, Grand Chan-  
cellor Knights of Pythias of Tex-  
as.

Dr. J. Gordon McPherson, who

Much credit is due the Rev.

has gained nationwide fame and

one of the prime spirits in the

Starrace adjustment movement,

whose tireless efforts had much

to do with the Texas lawmakers

voting their endorsement of this

important assemblage at the

Texarkana Inter-Race Confer-

ence. He plans to make the

conference far-reaching in its ef-

fect by bringing together the

leaders of both races for free,

frank, face to face discussion of

the race problems and to suggest

methods for their speedy adjust-

ment.



# Racial Co-operation - 1920

## Discussion.

### WHITE SOUTH ENDORSES INTER-RACIAL CO-OPERATION.

**Declares Lynching a Crime—Legal Aid Societies Needed—Both Races Need Protection—Ignorance Breeds Disorder, Vice and Crime—Churches Must Teach the People—Inter-racial Committees Needed—Denominations Face Serious Problems.**

Hampton, Va., Oct. 1.—"The real responsibility for the solution of inter-racial problems in the South rests directly upon the heads and consciences of the Christian forces of our land." The Christian Leaders' Conference on Interracial Cooperation, recently held at Blue Ridge, N. C., under the auspices of the Commission on Inter-racial Co-operation, summarized in these words its appeal to the Christian people of the South. The Christian Leaders' platform follows:

(1) We unhesitatingly declare to be a crime against the honor of our nation. We refuse to know that many Southern governors and other Christian leaders have taken very high ground on this question and have by their attitude and action reduced the crime of lynching in their respective states. We believe that the Christian people of the South are unalterably opposed to this savage practice. We, therefore, recommend that in the pulpit, in the religious press and denominational literature, and in every other possible way, the Christian forces of the South unhesitatingly and uncompromisingly condemn and oppose all mob violence, and that the voice of our united Christian effort be steadfastly raised in the defense of the sacredness of life and of law and order.

(2) In the matter of legal justice we urge our ministers and laymen throughout the South, by frequent visitation, to keep in close touch with the administration of justice in their local courts, particularly in the petty courts. In this connection we express the hope that Legal-aid Societies will be formed in all cities and larger towns, and that the service of competent lawyers will be enlisted by such Legal-aid Societies to the end that the poor and the unprivileged of all races shall have justice.

(3) In the matter of travelling facilities we recognize that frequently inadequate provision is made by the railroads for Negro passengers. We, therefore, urge that the rights of the Negro race under the laws of separation pertaining to public transportation be strictly observed and safeguarded in the provision of adequate and equitable arrangements for the safety and comfort of travelers of the Negro race. Particularly do we urge that necessary provision be made for the privacy of colored women and for their protection from possible insult.

(4) In regard to the problems of sanitation and housing, we deplore the unsanitary and bad housing conditions which prevail in many sections of the South, and we call upon the Christian people of our land to co-operate actively in righting such conditions in their respective communities for the protection of both races from possible detrimental reaction from such conditions, as well as to safeguard the health and the efficiency of the Negro race in particular. Especially do we feel that rooming accommodations for those employed in domestic service should be such as to insure the maximum of moral as well as physical protection.

(5) In the matter of education, we hold to the conviction that ignorance breeds disorder, vice and crime, and that an effectual remedy is the enlightened Christian intelligence and conscience, which can be secured by education under Christian direction and auspices. We rejoice in the worthy efforts of the several Christian denominations to provide schools of the higher grades for the training of Negro ministers, doctors, teachers, etc., and we express the hope that such beneficent efforts will be enlarged and multiplied in the ever-advancing programs of the Christian forces of the South.

In the matter of public and elementary schools, we urge the white Christian leadership of the South to see to it that adequate buildings and equipment are provided for the public schools of the Negro race, that to this end an equitable distribution of school funds be had and that more adequate provision be made for the public school system for the training of Negro teachers.

(6) We urge the ministers of our churches to preach to and to teach their people on these vital inter-racial issues and to exhort them to an immediate and practical application of Christian principles in all of their relations with the colored race.

(7) We call on all the Christian forces of our land, local and general as individuals and as organizations to lend their support and their co-operation to the humanitarian and Christian effort of the commission or Inter-racial Co-operation for the cultivation of a better understanding and more systematic and equitable relations between the races.

(8) We recommend that the ministry and leaders of the local churches of both races co-operate in the promotion of local inter-racial committees for the purpose of securing better inter-racial relations to the end that peace and justice may be

conserved for all.

(9) We respectfully, but very earnestly request that the several official and denominational organizations of both races in the South make a thorough and efficient study of the inter-racial situation in their respective fields, and that they formulate worthy and adequate inter-racial programs within the field and scope of their respective denominational and educational activities by which they can all make most valuable contributions to the end that this much-to-be desired better understanding and spirit of co-operation be secured between the races for their mutual benefit.

The Christian Leaders' Conference called upon "fellow-Christians of both races throughout the South to unite in a sincere and immediate effort to solve our inter-racial problems with the spirit of Christ."

Among those who attended this conference were: Howard W. Odum, University of North Carolina; Bishop T. D. Bratton, president of the American Sociological Congress; President F. A. McKenzie, of Fisk University; President R. E. Blackwell of Randolph-Macon College; Dr. S. C. Mitchell, president of the Southern Sociological Congress; Rev. John Little of Louisville; President W. L. Poteat of Wake Forest College; W. D. Weatherford and J. T. Kesler of Nashville; Rev. Dr. M. Ashby Jones of Atlanta; L. M. Favre of New Orleans; W. W. Alexander of Atlanta; Mrs. T. W. Bickett of Raleigh, N. C.; Bishop E. T. Demby of Little Rock, Ark., and Rev. Dr. J. W. E. Bowen of Gammon Theological Seminary.

There were present some seventy odd representatives from the following organizations: Protestant Episcopal Church; Methodist Episcopal Church; Southern Baptist Church; Southern Presbyterian Church; Presbyterian Church, U. S. A.; Disciples of Christ; Congregational Church; Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.

General.